

MOHANSIC PLAN IS PERIL TO MILLIONS, EXPERT'S WARNING

Virulent Disease at Hospital Might Bring Epidemic Here.

KEEP CITY WATER PURE, IS PLEA OF OFFICIALS

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Physicians and health experts appeared today before the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means committees in joint session on both sides of the bill now before the Legislature which provides for the abandonment of the Mohansic State Hospital, the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys and the exclusion of all institutions from the Croton watershed.

On behalf of New York city some of the experts argued that treatment of the effluent from the institutions as contemplated in the plans of the State would seriously threaten the water supply of the city and put its inhabitants in danger of drinking poisoned water.

In the interest of Westchester county, other experts said that if properly conducted the sewage disposal plants at the institutions would preclude the possibility of danger.

A special train brought to the capital about 300 persons to appear on both sides of the question. From New York came representatives of the city government, boards of trade, civic organizations, life insurance companies and many private citizens.

Can't Prevent Pollution.

As leader of the delegation appearing for the city, Assistant Corporation Counsel Malone presented a brief summing up of the arguments. From the defense, James C. Croton, president of the Croton Water Supply Association, and John C. Sullivan, president of the Croton Water Supply Association, appeared.

Mr. Malone told the committee, "that to permit such an inmate population to roam at will about the source of New York city's water supply is to put the city in a perilous position. It is to invite pollution of the water supply, irrespective of the methods of sewage disposal installed in the institution itself."

Calling attention to the large sums of money spent by the city in purchasing private property about the Croton watershed, he said: "The city submits that since it is necessary to spend over \$4,000,000 to remove a cubic foot of water from the source of its water supply the State should not impose upon the watershed an irresponsible and unnecessary pollution."

Mr. Malone contended, however, that the city should not be required to pay two-thirds of all State expenses and must therefore pay two-thirds of the cost of installing and maintaining this inmate population.

Every plan of sewage disposal thus far suggested for the two institutions, Mr. Malone contended, involves certain contamination of the city's water supply.

Germs Menace City.

"Even if the sewage effluent be discharged into Mohansic Lake, were not dangerous to health, even if it were probable that at times this sewage effluent would contain germs of water borne diseases, the city of New York would have good reason to object to the plan of pumping the effluent into the Hudson River," he said.

"Experience in New York State and other States conclusively proves that leakage from a pipe line such as that proposed is not only possible, but is probable to a degree approaching certainty," Mr. Malone pointed out.

He added that both disposal plans had been disapproved by the Commissioner of Health and by the present chief engineer of the State Department of Health.

Other authorities were quoted in support of the city's contention and some were produced in person to give their testimony. Mr. Malone said that the total outlay at both institutions, which would have to be replaced if the bills passed, amounted to \$3,777,854.44.

He also showed that the sum which the State would have to balance whatever loss the bills might occasion, amounts to \$28,000.

"In other words," he said, "the transfer of the institutions to a suitable point outside the watershed will mean an actual cash saving to the State."

Senator George A. Slater of Port Chester who led the opposition to the measure, maintained that the withdrawal of these institutions would eventually result in a loss to property owners amounting to at least \$2,000,000.

The substance of the protest against the measure Senator Slater summed up in this way:

"We are asking that the problem be met by a treatment of the water and not treatment of the people on the watershed."

Senator Slater said that New York city is operating in the watershed at the present time two sewage disposal plants similar in type to that proposed for Mohansic. These plants take care of the sewage of Mount Pleasant and the sewage of Mount Pleasant and the sewage of Mount Pleasant.

He added that 230,000 acres of property within the watershed are privately owned and that the Wagner bill would prevent the erection of hotels, sanitariums, and otherwise restrict the use of the property so that its value would be greatly depreciated.

The effort to prevent the erection of these institutions within the watershed is an effort to restrict Westchester county to the use of New York city, he charged.

"Don't forget," said the Senator, "that my county has already suffered much by the taking of our land for water purposes. We haven't enough water left for ourselves. I hope the committee will prevent the erection of any more of these institutions."

BOTH SIDES PLEASED AS BRANDEIS CASE GOES ON

Testimony Bearing on His Professional Conduct in Three Litigations Is Given Before Senate Committee—His Aid for Harriman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Three controversies in which Louis D. Brandeis took part as counsel and in which he is accused of unprofessional conduct were subjected to scrutiny today by the Senate committee which is investigating his fitness for appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

Witnesses testified concerning his activities in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, in the fight of the late E. H. Harriman to oust Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in the litigation involving the affairs of the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

As to the facts disclosed at the hearing, there was no pronounced disagreement between those who are in favor of the Brandeis appointment and those who are protesting against it. At the conclusion of the session both sides appeared to be satisfied with the results that had been produced. The hearing for the most part resolved itself into a discussion of what might and what might not be considered proper professional conduct on the part of an attorney.

Sullivan Denies Secrecy.

Mark Sullivan, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, the first witness, told the committee that Mr. Brandeis had been retained by that publication to represent L. R. Glavin in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. In reply to the charge that Mr. Brandeis had desired to conceal the fact that he was acting as counsel for Glavin, Mr. Sullivan said there had been no secrecy in the matter, and that he discussed freely the fact that Mr. Brandeis had been retained by *Collier's*.

Mr. Sullivan also denied the charge that he suggested the names of several persons whom he had told of Brandeis's employment by *Collier's* at the time of the investigation.

Mr. Catchesides, an attorney of New York, told the committee the story of the fight of the late E. H. Harriman in 1907 to oust Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the campaign to get proxies to control the stockholders' meeting.

According to Mr. Catchesides's testimony, Mr. Fish, who had been ousted by a majority of the board of directors, among whom was E. H. Harriman, was seeking reinstatement and attacked the majority of the board on the ground that they were Mr. Harriman's "puppets."

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BRANDEIS PLAN TO FINANCE CITIES

Suggests Naming Commission at Present Session to Evolve Scheme.

CALLS PROBLEM SERIOUS

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—That a comprehensive scheme of financing municipalities which have approached their debt limit must be evolved by the Legislature, perhaps by a legislative commission created at the present session, is the opinion of Senator Elton R. Brown, Republican leader, which he expressed at length in the Senate discussion today on the financial question of municipal bond issues.

The debate was precipitated by a bill of Senator Slater proposing a bond issue for Westchester county which would permit of a street sprinkling system.

"Bills to enable different municipalities of the State to finance their indebtedness for current expenses," said Senator Brown, "have become a serious problem."

The administration of New York city has agreed and the committee engaged in considering the finances of the city of New York has agreed that hereafter current expenses shall be paid by a direct levy of taxes upon the city and that they shall not be bonded.

"We declined to give our proxies," he said, "because we felt that here was a case of Harrimanizing another railroad."

The Safety Razor Case.

Henry L. Richardson of Brooklyn, counsel for the Gillette Safety Razor Company, testified that the company had been retained by Mr. Brandeis in litigation growing out of the affairs of the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Mr. Richardson testified that Mr. Brandeis, while acting as counsel for the Gillette Safety Razor Company, had been called in by Mr. Fish to represent him in the fight to get proxies to control the stockholders' meeting.

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PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF EITHER PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR 4 1/2% GUARANTEED MORTGAGE CO.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. RICHARD M. MURD, President Capital, Surplus & P. \$9,000,000 60 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bklyn.

ANGELL SEES WAR CLOUDS OVER U. S.

Says America Should Be Fully Prepared to Meet World Eventualities.

Norman Angell, pacifist turned apostle of preparedness, appeared before a large audience at Columbia University yesterday afternoon on "The Danger of Incomplete Preparedness." He said this country should not stop at half measures, but should be fully prepared to meet world eventualities.

First of all, he said, America must have a policy and Americans must know that policy if preparedness is to bring any measure of strength to America's stand in the council of nations.

War today, warned Mr. Angell, is no longer a matter of one nation against another. It is international and nation groups fight nation groups.

Hence, his hearers were led to infer, a policy which did not include the making of treaty alliances with other Powers might result in placing the United States in a position where it would be forced to fight alone.

"America cannot defend her rights now challenged," he went on, "nor solve the foreign problems now confronting her by her own force. If she had the greatest army and navy in the world she could not fight Germany over the Lusitania nor England over the blockade."

Where both sides are violating rights, he said, the subject of mediation, including the submission of a referendum to the people of Poland, Finland and Alsace-Lorraine, in order that they might decide between the two sides, is a subject which would be a subject of mediation.

The hearing was opened by Morris Hilgert of New York, international secretary of the Socialist party of America. He spoke for the 7,000,000 Jews affected by the war, who, he said, were the greatest sufferers of all the people involved in the trouble.

Dr. Casimir Zukaski of Chicago spoke for the Polish societies of the United States. He said the neutral congress should work to establish the independence of Poland.

Poland, he said, had gone through twelve revolutions, and was in justice entitled to independence. He expressed the opinion that if Poland were permitted to realize her ambitions by setting up a republic the United States need never have any fear that the military nations of Europe would make war on her.

Operating as a republic, Poland, Dr. Zukaski declared, "would be the mustard plaster of Europe," in that it would draw to itself the attention of the countries that are now disposed to make war.

The Society of Friends spoke for the resolution of Dr. O. J. Davis, secretary of the Baltimore branch of the Society of Friends. He expressed the hope that the measure would be adopted.

Hearings on the resolution will be continued to-morrow.

TO PAY DEFENSE STUDENTS.

Pittsburgh Glass Co. Wants Employees to Get Ready.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24.—To encourage the spirit of military discipline, so that all of its employees may be fitted to aid in the defense of the United States if the need arises, the Pittsburgh Glass Company announced today that all employees who absent themselves to attend military or naval instruction stations will receive full pay during the period of training.

In addition, such employees will get a vacation of two weeks with full pay. Membership in the National Guard will be fostered.

What the Roosevelt men were anxious to amend was a clause requiring a candidate to give his written assent to his name appearing on the ballot as the delegate's preference, originally the bill required a candidate to give his assent to his name appearing on the ballot as the delegate's preference.

The bill was introduced by Senator Charles McNary, Republican of Oregon, and was passed by the Senate on August 19, 1913.

Mr. Thomas's widow, who was recently named by the United States Navy officer in Brooklyn, will receive the entire amount paid because Justice Thomas, who would have been entitled to half the recovery as attorney of the decedent, waived all claim. Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel for the estate, refused to discuss the amount of the settlement.

N. Y. C. SETTLES FOR DEATH.

Widow of Edward S. Thomas to Get Substantial Payment.

A substantial payment was made yesterday by the New York Central Railroad in settlement of a \$100,000 suit with the widow of Edward S. Thomas, who died in the crash of the train at Yonkers on August 19, 1913.

Mr. Thomas was occupying an upper berth in a sleeping car when the train derailed, and he was thrown out of the train and killed.

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MINE STRIKE HINT IF U. S. GOES TO WAR

West Virginia Labor Leader Suggests Such Action Before House Committee.

BACKS SOCIALIST BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A suggestion of a possibility that the mine workers of the United States might cut off the country's supply of fuel in case of war, as a means of emphasizing their views against strike between nations, was conveyed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today by State Senator Daniel Montgomery of West Virginia in the course of a hearing on the peace resolution offered by Representative Meyer of London, the Socialist member from New York.

Mr. Montgomery, who is one of the leaders of the Mine Workers' Union, brought in the question of preparedness in a session that was called solely for the purpose of discussing peace.

He did not say in direct terms that the mine workers might be persuaded to strike in the event of war, but he caused those present to take keen interest when he observed that it would be a mighty serious thing for the United States in time of war if the miners cut off the country's supply of coal by way of showing their disapproval of the administration's peace policy.

Mr. Montgomery did not say whether or not he personally favored a strike as a method of protest against war.

The London resolution provided, among other things, that the President shall be directed to call a congress of the neutral nations of the world to sit until the end of the war and hold out the offer of mediation, in the hope that the war may be brought to an end by such measures.

The resolution lays down certain principles to be made the subject of mediation, including the submission of a referendum to the people of Poland, Finland and Alsace-Lorraine, in order that they might decide between the two sides, is a subject which would be a subject of mediation.

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BUCHANAN CASE NEXT WEEK.

House Committee to Hear Charges Against Marshall in Secret.

Testimony will be taken behind closed doors in court room 335 of the Federal Building all next week in connection with the impeachment charges made by Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois against United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, following Buchanan's indictment with Franz von Papen, Hugo Schmidt, the American representative of the Deutsche Bank, Stein and Blochman.

Justice Dayton, who had an office at 43 Cedar street under the name of Fred Hansen, left there because of a newspaper article and moved to Stallforth's office, where he assumed the name of E. J. Gates.

Stallforth has been before the Grand Jury in two distinct investigations, three times in all, on all occasions he has refused to answer questions.

The Grand Jury minutes showed that Stallforth had been asked, and had refused, to answer questions about the alleged activities of the Deutsche Bank, Stein and Blochman.

Stallforth, a tall, military looking man, said he had been advised that he would not gain immunity by answering the questions.

Judge Dayton heard Mr. Sarfady promise that Stallforth was to be questioned only on one subject. He then ordered Stallforth to answer. Stallforth, who had an attorney, had an opportunity to confer and still held to the same determination. Whereupon Mr. Wood moved that Stallforth be placed in contempt.

Stallforth was taken to the Federal Building and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal.

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RINTELEN'S FRIEND LANDS IN THE TOMBS

Stallforth Committed for Refusing to Tell of German Activities.

MAY OBTAIN BAIL TO-DAY

Frederick Stallforth, friend of Franz von Rintelen, was declared in criminal contempt by Judge Dayton in the Federal District Court yesterday because he refused to answer questions before the Grand Jury in connection with the investigation into Teutonic activities.

He was handed over to United States Marshal McCarthy and shortly after 5 o'clock was escorted, handcuffed, by a deputy marshal to the Tombs. He remained there over night. This was due to the fact that William M. Wherry of Myatt & Wherry, attorneys for Stallforth, did not have sufficient time after the judge's decision to prepare papers in a habeas corpus or certiorari case from a judgment in which an appeal could be taken and bail obtained.

It is expected that the case will come up again today and that Stallforth will be released pending carrying of the principles of law involved to the United States Supreme Court.

Stallforth is regarded as an important factor in the present investigation if he will talk. At the same time his failure to tell anything he knows will not halt the investigation now being made by Raymond H. Sarfady under direction of the United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

Stallforth, who was born in Mexico and was in the banking business there, became acquainted with Rintelen several years ago. When he came to this city at the outbreak of war in Germany and the increase of revolutionary troubles in Mexico he took office room with Andrew J. Meloy, who has been indicted for the murder of Rintelen. Meloy and he were associated with the financing of a railroad in Mexico.

Last month Rintelen, who had an office at 43 Cedar street under the name of Fred Hansen, left there because of a newspaper article and moved to Stallforth's office, where he assumed the name of E. J. Gates.

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GERARD MAY GO ON STUMP FOR WILSON

Ambassador Plans to Visit United States Before Democratic Convention.

By the United Press

BREITEN, Feb. 24.—Ambassador Gerard, it is rumored here today, will make a speaking tour of America in support of President Wilson's candidacy for reelection if the Republicans make the Wilson foreign policy their chief target.

Mr. Gerard plans to visit the United States before the Democratic National Convention on June 14. If he finds the President under heavy fire by critics of his dealing with Germany, he may take the stump to explain a few things about the submarine controversies that the American people know little about.

The Ambassador is confiding in the fact that Germany will not make a submarine campaign for the election. He is confident that the American people will not be misled by the propaganda of the submarine campaign.

Ambassador Gerard, it is reported, is convinced that Europe is preparing to flood America with cheap goods at the end of the war, to the detriment of American industries. It is understood that he will urge the Democratic platform makers to advocate a tariff wall at least high enough to shut out this kind of competition. He favors, also, a tariff convention in St. Louis.

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